

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE STATES FOR THE RAKE OF THE UNION"—Wise.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 13, 1840.

[NUMBER 46.]

AGENTS
Cal. H. M. C. & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Chas. T. & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

ALMANAC.

MOON PHASES.

August, 1840.

1st Full 4 11 33 moon.

2d Last 5 58 moon.

3d New 6 23 moon.

4th Full 7 10 moon.

5th Last 8 17 moon.

6th New 9 34 moon.

7th Full 10 11 moon.

8th Last 11 18 moon.

9th New 12 5 moon.

10th Full 1 22 moon.

11th Last 2 29 moon.

12th New 3 16 moon.

13th Full 4 3 moon.

14th Last 5 10 moon.

15th New 6 17 moon.

16th Full 7 24 moon.

17th Last 8 10 moon.

18th New 9 17 moon.

19th Full 10 24 moon.

20th Last 11 10 moon.

21st New 12 17 moon.

22nd Full 1 24 moon.

23rd Last 2 10 moon.

24th New 3 17 moon.

25th Full 4 3 moon.

26th Last 5 10 moon.

27th New 6 17 moon.

28th Full 7 24 moon.

29th Last 8 10 moon.

30th New 9 17 moon.

31st Full 10 24 moon.

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2nd New 12 17 moon.

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A. T. BROWN			
The following table gives the number of votes cast for the candidates for Governor and Senator.			
Montgomery	Democrat	Whig	Anti-Slavery
Albion	708	62	637
Franklin	520	20	524
Genesee	272	100	377
Jefferson	107	30	391
Livingston	111	100	119
Washington	319	35	372
Nassau	73	78	102
			619

The Brown.

The question is frequently asked us whether we think Gen. Harrison will be elected in the Presidency? We invariably state it our belief that he will. We were told the other day that both parties are sanguine. This may be true, but how stands the case with Mr. Van Buren? Why, that since the nomination of Gen. Harrison, four States that he received in 1836, have voted against him, viz: New York, Connecticut, Michigan and Rhode Island, and we can safely calculate so far that General Harrison will get the seven States which voted for him in 1836, viz: Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and elections having been held in three others, viz: Massachusetts, Virginia, and Louisiana, which have given decided majorities against Mr. Van Buren; then, where is any ground for his friends to form sanguine calculations of his re-election. They seem impressed with the belief that New York, notwithstanding his measures have prostrated her to the dust, will still go for him, because he is her son, but if after a tour through the whole State electioneering, could not change the complexion of the State Legislature, it seems like hoping against hope to entertain such an opinion. We invite attention to the following table:

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The election in Louisiana being over, we now give the following statement, for the encouragement of weak brethren, and a token for those who "look before they leap."

In 1836, it will be recollect that Gen. Harrison received the votes of the following seven States, viz:

	Votes.	Majority.
Vermont	2	6,951
New Jersey	8	545
Delaware	3	580
Maryland	10	3,684
Ohio	21	8,437
Indiana	9	8,804
Kentucky	15	3,662
Total,	73 votes, sure for Harrison in 1840.	
Elections held in the following seven States from the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, indicate that they will vote for that ticket by about the majority named:		
	Votes.	Majority.
Massachusetts	14	6,000
New York	42	15,000
Connecticut	8	5,900
Rhode Island	4	1,500
Virginia	23	2,500
Michigan	3	1,000
Louisiana	5	2,000
Total,	99	
Add Harrison's capital in 1836	73	5

172

Whole number of Electoral votes 294—necessitating a choice 148. We have therefore 24 votes to spare from the above list. Should we lose more than that number, we will give "the grand halloo sign of distress" to the following respectable State, all considered good for "Tip and Ty."

North Carolina, 15

Tennessee, 15

Illinois, 5

Pennsylvania, 30

65

"A word to the wise," is sufficient.—New York

The Negro Witnesses?

In a preceding column we have inserted the Address of Dr. E. S. Davis to the People of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Tennessee. Dr. Davis was a delegate to the Van Buren Convention which assembled in Baltimore in May last, to nominate Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. While he was in Washington waiting for the Address of the Convention, Mr. Botts brought before Congress the Memorial of Lieut. Hooe, relative to the reception of Negro testimony against him. Mr. Davis, after examining the case most carefully, and calling upon the President, could not find any thing satisfactory; but, on the contrary, it appeared that the "President had assumed the ground of justification, by contending that it had been the usage of the Navy to admit negro evidence in Courts Martial." Mr. Davis, as every Southern man ought to have done, who does not love "Cesar more than Rome," believing that this "decision involves at once the great principle for which the South is contending," came to the conclusion that "if we are to have a President holding opinions adverse to the interests of the South, give us one born south of the Potomac river—one whose early associations, habits and education would make him act with caution, if not with propriety, however much he might in the abstract be opposed to slavery." In connection with the above, we give a letter from Lieut. Hooe to a friend in Fredericksburg, giving a detailed statement of the origin of the prosecution by commander Levy. It clearly shows to our mind that the prosecution had been commenced through a spirit of revenge.

GEORGE MASON HOOE.

On the 23d ult. I was compelled to leave the House, and go to the office of the Secretary of Congress, and it was there before he left the room, I have the honor to inform you, of which you were the Committee first, to answer daily. The Adjourned Committee of Congress to whom letter you alluded, was mistaken in saying that I was nominated upon the particular charge which the negroes were introduced to prove, but that upon your "specious" charge I was found guilty upon the testimony of white men alone. It is true, that I always viewed the charge of "malison and mutiny," of which I was not found guilty, as the principal charge in which the negroes were introduced to prove, from the fact, that they were the only witnesses introduced by the prosecution to establish it, but the negroes also testified to several other charges, and it is impossible for me to say justly, what the court gave to their testimony on the charges of which they found me guilty. The Court did not find me guilty of "mutiny" and "malison," of which I was not found guilty, as the principal charge in which the negroes were introduced to prove, from the fact, that they were the only witnesses introduced by the prosecution to establish it, but the negroes also testified to several other charges, and it is impossible for me to say justly, what the court gave to their testimony on the charges of which they found me guilty.

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Mr. Calhoun.—We omitted to state that this gentleman passed through this place during Court week. The Van Buren men crowded around him, and we undisturbed presented an invitation to a Public Dinner. As Mr. Morehead was expected to address the People the next day, they wanted to press him, so doubt, into the service of the Party, but they failed. We also understand that Mr. Calhoun said that South Carolina would stand aloof from the present Presidential election. As she votes last, perhaps it is the policy of the leaders to take no part in the contest, and see who is to be elected, and come in at the last hour to conciliate or make friends for their chief. But we think Mr. Calhoun might just as well lay aside all pretensions to the Presidency, for we cannot think any State, except South Carolina, after his strange conduct, could be brought to vote for him. We know of no situation of affairs that could induce us to vote for him. We would prefer the *Gold Hamburgh*, as bad as we hate him.

THE ELECTIONS.—Elections took place in Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri, on the first Monday in August. We shall in a few days have the results, and then be able to form more correct opinions to the general result in November.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. HOLTON.—Sir: I see in your paper of the 25th ult., a charge of unfaithfulness in the last Representatives of this County, in the General Assembly of the State, relative to the contemplated new County. Although the imputation was general, I consider it as personal as was his to the Secretary of the Navy, and to me—*and me only*—will only say, that I have full confidence in the report made by Mr. Hovee. All this, of course, increased Commander Levy against me—and when I afterwards joined the commissioned Lieutenants of the ship in a correspondence with Commander Levy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of the Navy (a copy of which I send you, and which I must ask you to return, as it is the only one I have,) he because my bitter enemy, and by throwing open his valid to the bad subjects of his crew, to remove their reports privately against me, was enabled to convert the long list of charges which he preferred against me. But, worse than all, when he furnished me with a copy of the charge which he sent the Secretary of the Navy; it was not (as the record will show, for I have appended the original charge to the record as part of my defense) a true copy, as the law expressly declares it shall be—for the names of the men I was accused of punishing were not mentioned, the spaces in the "specifications" where they should have been, being blank; and, although the original charges were preferred against me in the early party of January, 1839, I was not furnished by a copy of the amended charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy, until some time in April or May, too late for me to collect evidence to show that date had been imposed upon and altered to suit purposes, or fixed in the charges at random, and without any certain date. If I had been furnished with a true copy of the charge at first; I have always contended that I could have established that I whipped the man I was charged with punishing with eighteen lashes, before Commander Levy joined the ship—and, as I was Commanding Officer, I had a right to do it; and that I did not violate the law of Congress, as I gave him twelve lashes, the legal allowance for one offence, and six after he had turned from the spot, for another and separate offence. All the other charges were gotten up, and attempted to be established against me in the same manner, except the charge of "treating with contempt his superior officer" in the execution of his duty.—This charge was established entirely by Commander Levy's (my original prosecutor) own testimony. The first specification to this charge, and to the truth of which he swore positively, sets forth that I, being on the poop-deck, (which is the most public part of the ship,) had by violence of manner, gesture, language, &c. treated him with contempt. I introduced several officers, who testified on this point before the Court, and I was acquitted of the "specification." The other "specification" on which I was found guilty, was founded on what took place between Commander Levy and myself when we were alone in his cabin. As to the introduction of the negroes as witnesses, I particularly called the attention of His Excellency the President, to the legality of the proceedings; and if he thought proper to refuse to set aside the sentence of my Court on the ground of its not having been affected by the testimony of the negroes, he ought, at least, to have decided upon the legality of such testimony, as I particularly told him that if he did not overrule such testimony, the admission of it would assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy—and it was clearly before him in my protest and defense, that I had objected, not to the testimony of the negroes, but to their admission of this communication I as you may deem proper. Accept, if you please, my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you were pleased to speak of me for the stand I took in regard to the admission of the testimony complained of, and believe me, with respect and regard, your obedient servant,

He says, again, the Representatives ought to have had a correct understanding how the bill should have been drawn, before it was presented to the Legislature. This was done. Messrs. G. W. Caldwell and Wm. Winston, were to have drawn the bill, in accordance to the understanding of the rest of the Representatives of the two counties; at least, this was my understanding from G. W. Caldwell.

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that is, of course, the truth. There should be no doubt. The negroes are not in pieces. Let them go away to more congenial countries. But still, we repeat, that hot blood, and bad blood, should be avoided. We cannot all think alike, and we all have the liberty of thinking just as we please. A difference in political opinions is a matter not to be wrangled about. Reason is the sword, and truth the shield, in a political contest. When these are thrown aside, what are taken up in their stead? Certainly such offensive and defensive armor as no good citizen would desire to wear.—[Alex. Gaze.]

Journals, and if they find any thing against me, call upon me; and if I do not satisfy them, then let them condemn the undersigned.

CALEB ERWIN.

July 6th, 1840.

P. S. After the above was written, in conversation with Dr. Fox, he stated to me, that there was a meeting held in his room by the Representatives, both from Mecklenburg and Anson. Of and meeting, I had no notice, neither do I know the object of that meeting; but I understood Dr. Fox it was to examine and compare the petitions from Anson and Mecklenburg, and to appoint a Committee to draw the said bill.

C. ERWIN.

Mr. Calhoun.—We omitted to state that this gentleman passed through this place during Court week. The Van Buren men crowded around him, and we undisturbed presented an invitation to a Public Dinner. As Mr. Morehead was expected to address the People the next day, they wanted to press him, so doubt, into the service of the Party, but they failed.

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THE LAST CABINET COUNCIL.
Aix—"There's not much about the house.
Matty's face was wan,
His hopes began to lower,
His kitchen cabinet he called,
Besides the lawful four;
And both with a swelling tongue
That each should truly say,
If any chance remained for him,
On next election day.

Courses.
For its Beard and Hair, Lips and Prints,
And Swartwout they do say,
Have tested off the Nation's cash,
As lawful lope prop.

Then up steps Amon grim and thin,
With sick and giddy look;
You never would have thought that he
Was scullion and chief cook;
Now Matty dear, says he, "I'm sure
The game is up with us;
Those cursed Whigs will beat us now,
They kick up such a fuss.

Courses.
About the outside quires and couch,
You think that nation's broke,
And Blair, and I, and Calhoun think
The time they do not joke.

Blair Blair to Met—Good President,
I think it is unlucky
That I must speak it back again
To teach school in Kentucky;
But go I must, for I am sure,
Our battles all are fought;
And New York's favorite son is beat,
By sober second thought.

Courses.
Now Matty, don't get sick, I'm sure,
We may as well clear out,
And join that Loon Foo Price,
And himself Sanf'worth.

And next says Pudding, "I do wish
You people I'd think,
Or write them we'd never have made
Or never have a check.
Now Matty, we must soon go back
To our kindredhood,
And in your garb I will write
Another smiling book.

CHORUS.
Oh dear! the times are very hard
When wheat's but fifty cents,
But I'm the man that's rich enough
If I collect my "reets."

"Come, Uncle Levi, tell us now
What think you of Whig votes?"
— "Oh dear! I fear they can't be bought,
With sub-treasury notes.
I've figured out my long reports,
Arrayed in solid column,
But where's your CASH, the Whigs cry out,
With faces long and column.

CHORUS.
The cash is gone, and credit too;
With our Administration,
And we have ruined every man
Throughout the Yankee nation.

Now, Peasant, you can cheer us up,
With glad and cheerful sounds;"
— "Oh no! I can't, those cursed Whigs
Have tried me with bloodhounds;
We've got to quit the White House now,
As fast as we can go,
I'll shake my hat, and make my bow,
For I am D. I. O.

CHORUS.
The spoils are gone, there's nothing left!
Of Paper, Blanks and Twine,
And every man is fortunate,
Who knows where he can dine."

Now Harry Clegg was passing by,
And bearing such a roar,
With such strides he mounted up,
And opened wide the door—
— "HALLO!" says he, "what means this noise
Within this garrison?
You'd better all make tracks—here comes
The Patriot HARRISON."

CHORUS.
So off they ran with nimble legs,
As fast as they could leap;
And "Granny" he took up the broom
And swept the White House clean.
[BLACKWOODS.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Old Monthly Magazine.)

THE CUP OF POISON.

Weevil, unfortunate as he was in his jolts, was so less so in his more serious attempts; his whole career was one grand mistake—slipping with a sweet young lady who was reported "to be a fortune," he discovered too late to retreat, that she was the dearest daughter of an extravagant libertine. To add to his disappointment, Mrs. Weevil proved an incorrigible shrew, whose sharp tongue annoyed him unceasingly.

But, however, of his boasted tact and address, Weevil resolved to tame her, and after pondering for some months upon the project resolved to put in form the following novel and extraordinary experiment.

Having purchased some white arsenic, upon the paper of which was duly printed "arsenic—poison," he consigned the deleterious mineral to the flames, and replaced the envelope with white sugar. Watching his opportunity when Mrs. Weevil was in her tantrums, he calmly proceeded to the closet, and pouring out a cup of milk mixed up the sweet potion.

"Jesse," cried he, in a melancholy tone, stirring up the potion with the fore-finger of his right hand, "I shall not be a burden to you."

His look and impressive manner silenced the storm. Quaffing the draught at one gulp, he cast the cup into the grate, and threw the paper upon the ground.

"What have you done?" shrieked Mrs. Weevil, snatching up the paper, and turning pale as Parian marble.

"Poison!" muttered Jesse, with the most thrilling tragedy look he could assume; and clasping his hands to his face, he buried his head in the cushions of the sofa.

A shriek, followed by an awful silence, ensued—Jesse ventured to peep between his fingers, expecting to see his rib extended on the heating rug in a swoon, but she had vanished.

"Where the diabolus has she gone?" cried he, rising. "Jane!"—no answer. He rested upon his elbow and listened. A stamping of feet upon the stairs awoke him from his posture; and the next moment his latter half rushed wildly into the room, followed by three men and the maid servant.

"My dear Mr. Weevil," said the foremost

gentleman in black, in whom Jesse recognized a neighboring apothecary, "what could have compelled you to this rash act?"

Weevil was really alarmed by the crowd which he had so unexpectedly brought about his ears.

"What act?" demanded Weevil.

"You have swallowed poison!"

"Nonsense—nonsense!" said Weevil.

"Where is the cup, master?"

"He has thrown it away," replied Mrs. Weevil sobbing aloud; "but here is the horrible paper."

The apothecary looked at the paper, shook his head, shrugged his shoulders, and then looked significantly at his assistant, who immediately laid violent hands upon the disconcerted Weevil, and threw him at full length upon the sofa.

"What in the devil are you about?" demanded Jesse, glaring wildly upon the medical operator, as he drew a stomach pump from his coat pocket.

"You must submit, sir," said he, "resistance will avail you nothing."

"Pooh! pooh! nonsense—pooh my soul 'twas only a joke! a more ruse—don't be a fool," cried Jesse, struggling. "May I die if—"

The forcible introduction of the admirable machine put an end to further opposition. Weevil kicked and plunged in vain. The whole operation was admirably performed; and feeble, spiritless, and exhausted, the unfortunate patient was left extended on the couch. The apothecary promised to send a composing draught immediately, and left him in the meanwhile to the tender care of his wife, who alternately wept and scolded;—winding up her hysterical harangue with a bitter remark upon his cruelty in wishing to leave her unprovided for!

PROOF OF AFFECTION.

BY CURRAN.
When a boy, I was one morning playing marbles in the village ball alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gayly round, when suddenly there appeared among us a stranger of a very remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage—on the contrary, he seemed well pleased, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the rays of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see,) perhaps rose upon his memory! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the ball alley, in my childhood. His name was Boyce; he was the rector of New Market. To me he took a peculiar fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to a share of them, and I had plenty to spare, after having freighted the company. Some sweat-meats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from Mr. Boyce my alphabet, my grammar and the rudiments of my classics. He taught me all he could, then sent me to the school at Middleton. In short, he made a man of me. I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in parliament on my return from Court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my parlour; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the ball alley. I burst instinctively into tears. Words cannot describe the gape that followed. You are right, sir—you are right. The chimney piece is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor! He dined with me; and in the evening I caught a tear glinting in his fine black eyes, when he saw poor Jack, the creature of his hasty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a right honorable—Poor Boyce is now gone—and no suitor had a larger deposit of benevolence in the Court above. This is wine—drink to his memory.

THE CONDEMNED CELL.

There is no doubt that all the circumstances of horror which precede the infliction of death as awarded by our law, add in an extreme degree, to the bitterness of that dreadful hour. The cell differing from all human dwellings, with its bare massive walls, its small, heavily barred window, admitting just light enough to show the terrors and wretchedness of the place—it's lack of all furniture beyond that barely sufficient for the miserable one who inhabits it—telling the absence of all intercourse and sympathy of our fellow—the harsh grating of the bolts—the heavy clang of the keys—and the look of hardened indifference which habit has given to those who wait and guard in prisons—all these things, soothing as they are when compared to the sudden, violent, and ignominious deprivation of life which they preclude and beoken—all these things do, we are fully persuaded, add accumulated terror, anguish and despair. And yet it is said that criminals often sleep on that night. How strange and wonderful is this! They sleep—not from the mere exhaustion of suffering—but a healthy and unbroken sleep. But oh! what waking most there be! When consciousness breaks by degrees upon their minds, what must they then feel! We are told too, that bread is brought to them on that morning—that breakfast is offered to them as it would be at the beginning of any common day of their existence. There is something very revolting in this. It appears a bitter mockery to employ the ordinary means of preserving life, when we know that long before they can work their effects that life will be cut off forever.

Receipt for a lady's dress.—Let your ear-rings be Attention, encircled by the pearls of Refinement; the diamonds of your necklace Truth, and the chain of Christianity; your breast-plate Charity, ornamented with the pearls of Gentleness; your finger-rings be Affection, set round with diamonds of Industry; your girdle be Simplicity, with the tassels of Good-humour; let your thicker garb be Virtue, and your drapery Politeness; let your shoe be Wisdom, secured by the strings of Perseverance.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, deceased, to present them properly authorized within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate for money if there is any sum involved so it will be necessary to make it known so as to render him to pay the debts.

THE LADY'S LINGERIE.
Dame's Wear & Novelty Clothing.
Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtsings the last I ever saw in any part of the United States. I will the Merchants and Traders to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

CHARLOTTE, July 14, 1840.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Charlotte, July 14, 1840.

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On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time several CARRYALLS, JEWELRY, CLOTHING, and 20 well-dressed SKIRTS, one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting to work to the shop. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with business and on moderate terms.

MANUFACTURE, HOME MANUFACTURE.

Manufacturing of Carriages.

and assures them that his work, as before, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plan. Those in want of Carriages would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

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CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840.

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